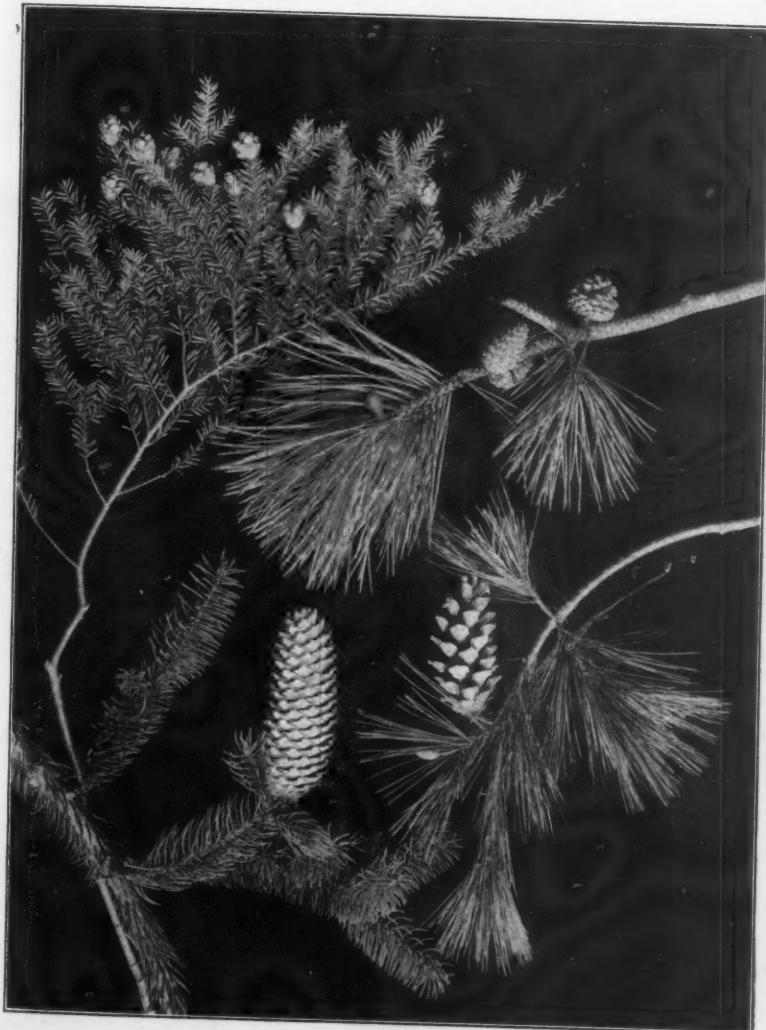


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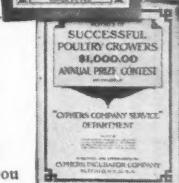
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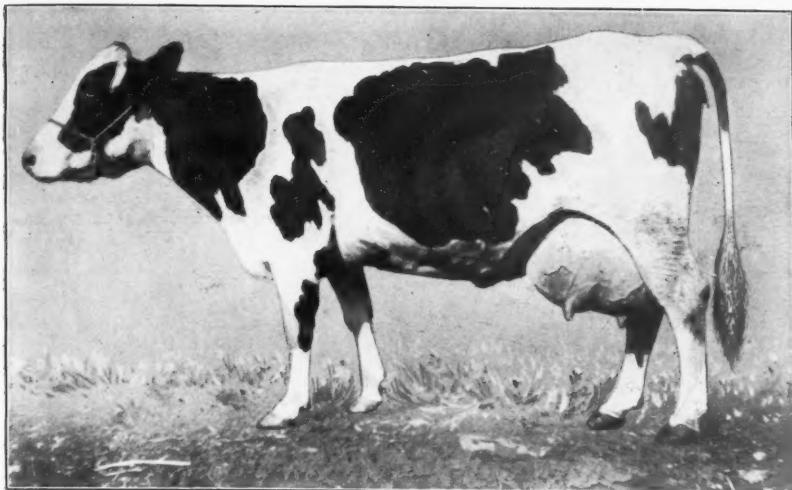


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SOME OF THE PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOL FOR LEADERSHIP, JUNE-JULY, 1913.

The Cornell Countryman

Vol. 11

JANUARY, 1914

No. 4

THE NEW HONOR SYSTEM

By B. W. Shaper, '14

THE question of an honor system has long been one of very much interest in Cornell University. The students of the College of Agriculture took up the idea some seven years ago and adopted the Honor System. It has been tried in the other colleges of the University, but with the exception of Law, the movement has not been entirely successful.

In our college, the reasons why the first attempt failed, are just two. The Honor System was not proclaimed enough, and it was not made a real live issue in the college. The first two or three years, the enthusiasm which created it carried the system along with fair success, but no foundations were laid for the successive generations to work upon. The Honor System in itself was not continuous; it needed a majority vote of the students to keep it alive. The time was bound to come when an attitude of indifference as to its meaning would grow up because of the uncertainty of its existence. Last year there seemed to be a general lack of enthusiasm over the Honor System, and this year, since no action was taken upon it, the system practically passed out of existence.

The other main reason why the Honor System has failed in its purpose was the indifferent attitude of the students toward the cheating or cribbing of fellow-students. Since the Honor System is essentially a move-

ment by the students to have their examinations conducted in such a way, that they themselves would be put on their honor not to give or to receive outside aid during examination, and in this way to be relieved of the close watching of their so-called "eagle-eyed" professors, the personal honesty and integrity of the students has been at stake. In spite of all it has meant to be upon their honor, some students have cheated in examinations, but what is worse they have been in a large measure allowed to go unmolested by their fellow-students who really knew that cheating was going on.

Such was the condition this fall, when a number of students who were interested in the affairs of the college began studying methods which might make for a better and more efficient Honor System, and one which, in itself, would be lasting from year to year. It was thought that if the student body of the College of Agriculture could adopt a system that would gain momentum as it went along from year to year, one that would provide for its own existence, and one that would always appear to the students for their support, a great step in advance would be made. With this in view, work was started upon the revision of our Honor System.

Practically all of the professors of the Agricultural College were inter-

viewed, and were asked for suggestions. Every professor expressed himself in favor of an honor system and all very willingly offered their support. Conditions and workings of the honor system in the other colleges of the University were studied and as a result of these many conferences, new rules were drawn up which were to be submitted to the student body of the College of Agriculture, as well as to the Faculty, for approval. One thing was brought out very clearly, that no matter what rules or laws could be put in force, an honor system would never work unless the spirit and sentiment of the student body could be so aroused against cheating, that not only would individuals themselves refrain from cheating, but they would report those that persisted in seeking this outside aid in examinations.

An ideal situation would be one where no rules prevail, and personal honor would be so strong among the students, that no one would care or dare to hand in any work except his own. But in Cornell University, this

condition does not exist. It will be necessary to have rules, and some body to carry out these rules for a sufficient length of time to allow a custom and sentiment to grow up, which will be so strong that the idea of students being on their honor will become a tradition.

The rules of the New Honor System of the College of Agriculture have been approved by the Faculty, and have been passed and accepted by the students of the college. The sentiment of the students has been expressed against cheating and the real strength of that feeling is what will spell our failure or success. The eyes of the University are upon us, the success of the Honor System in our college, will pave the way for other colleges to follow. As true Cornelians we owe it not only to ourselves, our fellow-students and our college, to get behind this new improvement, but we owe it to the University, for failing in a project that has the honor of any body of students at stake, cannot but reflect upon our Alma Mater.

Student Honor Committee

Seniors

Max Flavell Abell
Lawrence Julius Benson
Errol Stanley Bird
Natalie Brookes Thompson
John Judson Swift

Juniors

Archie Byron Dann
Thyra Magdalene Jeremiassen
Harold Malcolm Stanley
Arthur Watson Wilson
Paul Watson Wing

SCHOOL FOR LEADERSHIP IN COUNTRY LIFE

By A. R. Mann

FOR a number of years the College of Agriculture was urged to establish a school for the training of social workers in rural communities. In response to this demand there was held July 21 to 28, 1911, a Training Conference for Rural Leaders. This conference lasted for eight days and consisted of three regular class periods in the forenoon, two in the afternoon, and one in the evening of each day. The total attendance was twenty-three persons, coming from five states. The second conference, held June 25 to July 5, 1912, was lengthened to ten days and the attendance was increased to fifty-nine persons, coming from ten states.

The success of these two conferences indicated the desirability of establish-

ing such a training conference as a part of the regular work of the college. On June 24 to July 4, 1913, the third of these conferences was held under the name of the School for Leadership in Country Life. There was an attendance of ninety persons from twenty-two states, and from Washington, D. C., and Toronto, Canada. The persons in attendance were farmers, farm women, rural teachers and principals, district superintendents of schools, college professors, college students, grange officers and workers, farmers' institute lecturers, farm bureau agents, rural librarian, rural social investigator, rural pastors, secretaries of rural Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, rural Sunday School superintendent, repre-



THE TENT CITY, WHERE PERSONS ATTENDING THE SCHOOL FOR LEADERSHIP WERE HOUSED.

sentatives of rural philanthropic enterprises, boy scout officers, country merchant, civil engineer, and kindergartner. These persons came from the following states: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, Montana, California, Washington, D. C., and Toronto, Canada.

From the beginning the purpose of the school has been to provide a course of training for all classes of rural leaders and to offer fundamental courses that would be of value to all rural social workers rather than to offer specialized courses for particular classes of rural workers. From the first the desirability of providing a three years' graded course leading to a certificate was foreseen, and in the school this year both first and second year courses were offered. Third year courses will be added to the school next year [to be held June 23 to July 3, 1914, inclusive.]

The courses of instruction offered this year were as follows:

Courses in Rural Leadership.—First-year students: (1) The Psychology of Leadership; (2) The Study of Human Nature. Second-year students: (1) The Pedagogy of Leadership; (2) Group Organization.

Courses in Rural Ethics.—First-year students: (1) The Development of Rural Character. Second-year students: (1) Rural Personal Ideals; (2) The Family and the Rural Problem.

Courses in Rural Sociology.—First-year students: (1) Social Aspects of Rural Life; (2) Principles of Rural Sociology. Second-year students: (1) The Social Function of Rural Institutions; (2) Coöperation and Federation of Rural Social Agencies.

Courses in Rural Economics.—First-year students: (1) The Field of Rural Economics; (2) Some Applications of Economic Principles to the Problems of Rural Social Life. Second-year stu-

dents: (1) Business Organization and Coöperation.

Courses on the Farm Home and the Family.—Second-year students: (1) The Farm Boy; (2) The Farm Girl; (3) The Farm Woman; (4) Leadership for Farm Women and Girls.

Course on the Rural Social Survey, for second-year students.

Course in Extension Teaching in Agriculture, for first-year students.

Course in Rural Play, for all students.

Course in Rural Athletics, for all students.

The afternoon and evening periods were devoted to demonstrations, conferences, field trips, recreation, entertainments, and the like.

The class instruction was supplemented by a large and carefully selected exhibit of the work of a number of country life institutions.

Because of the very full schedule of required work and the distances between the College of Agriculture and rooming houses, it was found desirable to house persons in attendance on the school in tents near the college.

From the beginning the School for Leadership has been considered a college enterprise and has been directed from the general administration office. In working out the plans for the school invaluable assistance has been given by Fred M. Hill, State Secretary of County Work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and by John R. Boardman, of the Good Will Home Association, of Hinckley, Maine. Some of the courses have been given by members of the regular staff of the college and it has been necessary also to call in a number of specialists. The persons who served on the faculty of the School for Leadership last year who are not members of the regular staff of the college, are as follows:

John R. Boardman, B.S., Good Will Home Association, Lecturer on Rural Leadership.

Wilbert L. Anderson, D.D., Amherst, Mass., Lecturer on Rural Psychology.

Edwin L. Earp, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Drew Theological Seminary,

Madison, N. J., Lecturer on Rural Sociology.

Jessie Field, B.A., Secretary of Small Town and Country Work, National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations, Lecturer on Leadership for Farm Women.

Daniel Chase, A.B., Director of Physical Training, Hamilton College,

Clinton, N. Y., and Lecturer on Rural Health, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Recreation.

While there are many schools for rural social workers, so far as I am able to learn this is the only school of this kind in America offering fundamental training for all classes of rural social workers.

NEW SYSTEM OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Beverly T. Galloway

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

THE United States Department of Agriculture within the last two months has changed in many ways the character of its publications with a view to increasing their effectiveness and getting to the farmers the information which it has in its possession. Up to that time there had been an independent series of bulletins and circulars in each of the thirteen bureaus, divisions and offices of the Department. Constant difficulty presented itself in the past because of the inability of the Department through existing methods to get out to the people the large amount of valuable information which had been accumulated. Under the old system much highly technical matter was published in the bulletins, and attempt was made in some of the bulletins to give a popular statement of the scientific research. The result was that the lay reader was confused by the intermixing of highly technical material with the popular sections designed for his information, and scientists found the bulletins less adapted to their scientific needs, because of the intermixture of popular statements.

Under the new plan of publication the independent series of bulletins and circulars of the various bureaus have been discontinued, and have been superseded by a departmental system of bulletins written in popular

language for selected and general distribution and lay readers, and by the Journal of Agricultural Research in which hereafter purely scientific statement of highly technical matter will be communicated to the scientific world. All of the bulky annual reports heretofore issued and which are usually from a year to two years behind the period to which they relate, are to be abandoned or modified. This will include the annual report issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, the annual report of the Office of Experiment Stations, the annual report of the Weather Bureau, and the annual report of the Bureau of soils.

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Journal of Agricultural Research will be issued about once a month, royal octavo in size, of the scientific magazine type, from 75 to 100 pages, 12 numbers to constitute a volume. Such of the matter in the Journal as seems to merit additional circulation will be issued in the form of reprints or circulars. For the present at least, the Journal will be confined to the publication of the results of research made by the various specialists of the Department, but it will be extended later to include the scientific research work of the State

Agricultural Experiment Stations, in which event two editors representing these stations will be added to the Editorial Committee. Extensive scientific articles, embodying a complete report of research investigations, will be considered as monographs, and may be published as supplements to the Journal. The first issue of the Journal appeared October 10th.

In addition, permission will be given to specialists to publish technical reports in journals of scientific societies or technical magazines specializing in highly restricted fields of scientific endeavor.

The Journal will be distributed only to Agricultural Colleges, technical schools, experiment stations, libraries of large universities, and certain Government depositories and institutions which make suitable exchanges. Miscellaneous applicants will be able to secure the Journal for fifteen cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENTAL BULLETINS

The Department series of Bulletins will hereafter include information designed for popular and semi-technical reading. They will capitalize for popular use the discoveries of laboratories and scientific specialists. All encyclopedic matter will be omitted. Much of the material which has heretofore been published by the Department under the term "Circular" will be issued in this series.

FARMERS' BULLETINS

The series of Farmers' Bulletins which has been running for several years will be improved to the end of making the bulletins strictly informational and specific in their nature, they include information and instruction relating to farming, stock raising, fruit growing, etc., and are to be prepared in the future with particular reference to certain regions or districts. This will make unnecessary the use of general terms or general expressions which are of comparatively little use

in so far as directly helping the farmers to solve specific problems. The number of these bulletins as well as the editions will be considerably increased. They will be reduced in size to from 16 to 20 pages.

CROP REPORTER SUCCEEDED BY THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK AND THE WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

The *Monthly Crop Reporter* has been discontinued. The crop forecasts which are made and which have heretofore appeared in the *Crop Reporter*, will be telegraphed to the various States and summaries issued to the press. In place of the *Crop Reporter* a Farmers' Bulletin known as the *Agricultural Outlook* will be issued from time to time during the crop seasons which will also contain the forecasts. This *Agricultural Outlook* in addition to supplying these forecasts, will include special discussions of timely subjects in a form that will convey to the farmers practical advice in dealing with their current problems.

The *Weekly News Letter* to Crop Correspondents which has been established contains a great deal of information on agricultural subjects which has been secured and which should be given out promptly if it is to be of the greatest use. This *News Letter* is circulated chiefly to crop correspondents, of which the Department has about 40,000. The correspondents are in a measure the leaders of their respective communities along agricultural lines. They are requested to see that the *News Letter*, or parts of it of local interest, get into the county papers. The *News Letter*, of which about a dozen issues have been published, has become extremely popular and there are more demands for it now than can be supplied. In order to prepare and distribute these special news letters an agricultural inventory of the various agricultural districts where agriculture predominates, is being prepared.

The *Experiment Station Record*, *Weather Review*, and *North American*

Fauna are to be continued but with certain modifications.

The *Yearbook* will be restricted to articles of a magazine type and this, it is believed, will add greatly to the popularity and value of this volume, of which 500,000 copies are printed and distributed annually.

The new plan of publication work has been designed primarily to improve the character of the Depart-

ment's publications, and secondly to prevent waste in distribution. Through the economies effected, a greater output of information will become possible with the available appropriations. Certain changes will be made in the existing form of the publications designed with the view of improving their material, reducing their size, and adapting them to wider distribution.

FARM EFFICIENCY

By K. C. Livermore

Professor of Farm Management, Cornell University

EFFICIENCY studies are becoming popular in the business world. They deserve to be popular because they have so very frequently resulted in greater profits. With the information that is now available on the subject of farm management it is possible to study the efficiency of a farm business. And such studies promise to be equally as effective as in other enterprises. The purpose of this article is to show one

method of analyzing a farm business and studying its efficiency.

Such a study should begin with those features of the business that have most to do with its success or failure. Farm surveys conducted in three counties of this State and similar surveys conducted in six or seven other states have shown with striking consistency that success in farming depends primarily upon just three factors. They are: size of business,



THESE ARE THE MOST EFFICIENT MACHINES FOR HARVESTING A CROP ON ROUGH LAND.

production, and diversity of business. The factor of man and horse efficiency also is important. Many other factors, such as, distance to market, feeding efficiency, breed of cows, type of soil, price index, and distribution of capital also have considerable effect upon profits. But with extremely few exceptions, *if only the size, production and diversity of a farm business are correct, the farm will be profitable.*

The size of a farm business is best represented by the number of acres actually in crops (grain, hay, fruit, vegetables, etc., but not woods, pasture or waste land) and the number of each kind of productive live stock important on that farm. On a dairy farm size would be represented by the crop acres and number of cows; on a poultry farm by crop acres and number of hens.

Or size may be expressed in one figure, called productive man work units. *A work unit is a day of man labor.* It is known that on the average, an acre of hay requires the equivalent of one day of man labor or one work unit; an acre of small grain two work units; an acre of corn grown in the eastern states six work units; an acre of potatoes 12 work units; one dairy cow 15 work units; cattle or colts running loose two work units per head; and the same information for other crops and animals is available. Then, knowing the acreage of each crop and the average number of each kind of animals for the year, one may calculate the total units of productive work included in the business. Fence repairing, work about the house, caring for the work horses and similar work should not be included because it is not directly productive.

The term production covers both the yields of crops and the production of animals. Production of a farm business may be represented by the yields per acre of the important crops and the receipts per cattle unit, per ewe or per hen according to importance.

It is easier to study production, however, if the crop yields are expressed in one number, called crop index. *The crop index is a comparison with the average yields of the region as 100.* If the crop index of a farm is 80, it means that the yields, when weighed by acreage, average only 80 per cent of the yields of the region, or, if the index is 125, the farm is 25 per cent better than the average in crop production.

The production of cattle or other stock is measured as follows: the sales of products and stock, and any increase of the inventory are added and from this are subtracted the purchases of stock and any decrease of the inventory. The resulting figure is then divided by the number of producing stock. In the case of cattle the number of cattle units should be used in dividing, rather than the number of cows, because the increase from calf to mature cow is not a product of the cow. One cow, steer or bull, or two heifers or calves make a cattle unit.

The diversity of a farm business is not so easily measured as size and production. It involves the balance between crops and stock upon which depends the efficient use of pastures and non-salable feed-stuffs and also the supplying of enough but not too much manure for profitable crop production. Diversity also involves the distribution of work throughout the day and throughout the year which has much to do with the efficient use of labor, horses and equipment. Insurance against complete failure also is concerned.

The percentage of receipts that comes from crop sales together with a list of the most important products sold gives a fair indication of diversity.

The work rate is easily measured. On most farms the acres of crops per man and the animal units (except horses) per man show how much productive work the men are doing. The average number of men is found by adding together the number of months each man worked and dividing by twelve. One cow, steer, or bull is

counted an animal unit, two heifers, calves or colts, seven sheep, five hogs, or 100 hens make a unit. Acres of crops per horse show how well the horses are used.

But when there are many intensive crops like potatoes, cabbage and fruits, or when very much stock is kept, it is better to measure the rate of both man and horse work in terms of productive work units. Horse work units are calculated by the same method used for man work units.

To illustrate these efficiency factors and to show how directly they affect profits, a few Jefferson County farms will be studied here. In that county the principal products are wholesale market or factory milk, hay, cattle, oats and barley. The factors for the average of 670 farms of that region are given in the middle column of Table I.

There were 73 crop acres and 15 cows on the average farm. Altogether the business provided 416 units of productive man work.

The crop index of 100 represents the following yields per acre: corn 36.4 bushels, corn silage 9.9 tons, potatoes 124 bushels, oats 30.8 bushels, barley 24.4 bushels, oats and barley 33.5 bushels, oats, peas and barley 33.6 bushels, hay 1.44 tons. Receipts per cattle unit amounted to \$61.

Of the total receipts from crops and stock, 22 per cent came from crops. Milk was the only product that amounted to \$500.

The labor on the average farm was equivalent to 1.7 men for a year. Each man farmed 43 acres of crops and cared for 12 units of productive animals. Each horse farmed 21 acres of crops. There were 244 work units per man and 62 per horse.

The average labor income was \$609. This is what the average farmer in that region made above all farm expenses and interest on the capital invested in the business. Besides this the farm furnished him a house and farm products to use.

Now let the size, production, diversity and work rate on the average

farm be 100 in each case and use it as the yardstick with which to measure the same factors on the other farms shown in Table I.

Farm 129 had a few more crop acres but only half as many cows. There were 294 work units. Its size was only 71 per cent as large as the average. Its crop yields were 15 per cent better, but the cattle were very poor. So its production was only 88 per cent of the average. The tendency in that region is toward too great specialization on the dairy, but this farm had 49 per cent of its receipts from crops. Hay was the only \$500 product. The diversity of this farm may be called a little better than the average. The work rate, however, was low, only 67 per cent of the average. There was not enough work on the farm to keep the men busy. This business was weak in size, weak in production, fair in diversity and weak in work rate. As a result the labor income was only \$146 or less than hired man's wages for the operator.

Farm 110 had a still smaller business. There were only 24 acres of crops and eight cows or 175 work units altogether. The business was not half as large as the average. But the production was good, 52 per cent better than the average. Both crop yields and receipts per cattle unit were good. This was the "little farm well tilled." No crops at all were sold and milk was the only large product. So there was practically no diversity. With such a small business and no diversity the work rate was naturally low. Only 13 acres of crops per man were farmed and 10 per horse. In spite of very good production the labor income was only \$106. The other factors overshadowed the one good one.

Farm 29 had a business 56 per cent larger than the average. There were 99 crop acres and 27 cows; 648 work units altogether. But production and diversity were very low. The work rate was about average. With such poor production, the more cows and

TABLE I. EFFICIENCY FACTORS ON SOME JEFFERSON COUNTY FARMS, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THAT REGION.

FARM No.	29	110	129	Average of the Region	528	536	626
Size of Business							
Crop acres	99	24	85	73	72	108	91
Number of cows	27	8	8	15	10	28	35
Man work units	156	42	294	416	267	691	917
Production							
Crop index							
Receipts per cattle unit	\$29	50	143	152	115	144	128
Diversity of Business							
Per cent of receipts from crops	M \$500 products	M \$764	O 0%	H 49%	M 22%	B 40%	M 33.535
Work Rate							
Crop acres per man	37	13	34	43	33	34	25
Animal units (except horses) per man	13	6	8	12	6	14	14
Crop acres per horse	22	10	28	21	21	20	15
Work units per man	240	97	118	244	121	216	248
Work units per horse	78	38	66	62	48	64	87
Labor income	\$177	\$106	\$146	\$609	\$1006	\$1022	\$1532

Note—M = milk, H = hay, C = cattle, B = butter

TABLE II. EFFICIENCY FACTORS ON SOME SUCCESSFUL NEW YORK FARMS.

FARM No.	29	110	129	Average of the Region	528	536	626
Size of Business							
Crop acres	99	24	85	73	72	108	91
Number of cows	27	8	8	15	10	28	35
Man work units	156	42	294	416	267	691	917
Production							
Crop index							
Receipts per cattle unit	\$29	50	143	152	115	144	128
Diversity of Business							
Per cent of receipts from crops \$500 products	M \$2400	H 1100	O 500	P 2230	M \$4200	P \$2975	M \$4990
Work Rate							
Crop acres per man	37	12	11	65	47	37	35
Animal units (except horses) per man	12	22	35	9	9	6	9
Crop acres per horse	208	208	302	334	279	201	222
Work units per man	71	112	115	91	35	229	229
Work units per horse	71	71	71	91	88	88	88
Labor income	\$2521	\$3270	\$3321	\$3321	\$2432	\$3696	\$5289

Note—M = milk, C = cattle, H = hay, E = eggs, O = oats, Bo = beans, P = pease, W = wheat, B. f. = breeding fees.

Note—This farmer kept about 18 brood mares some of which were pure-bred, 6 colts, 3 stallions and 3 mares.

land this man had the worse off he was. His labor income was—\$177, that is he failed to make interest on his investment, or paid \$177 for the privilege of operating that farm.

On farm 528 the business was about two-thirds as large as the average. It included 72 crop acres and 10 cows, or 267 work units. The crop yields were 28 per cent better than the average and the receipts per cattle unit were \$100 or \$39 more than the average. Production on that farm was 44 per cent better than the average. It also had very good diversity. Forty per cent of the receipts came from crops and there were two important products, butter amounting to \$1205 and hay \$750. The diversity was probably three times as good as the average. The work rate, however, was low. Only .33 acres were farmed per man and six animal units cared for per man. There were only 121 units of productive work per man. This was due mostly to the small size of business. Two factors, size and work rate were low but, production and diversity were very good, at least good enough to more than offset the others and give a labor income of \$1006.

The only strong factor in the business of Farm 536 was its size. There were 108 acres of crops and 28 cows. It was a business two-thirds larger than the average. Production was a little under average with both crops and cattle. Diversity was just average and the work rate was not quite average. With all the factors except size, only average or a little below, but with size two-thirds greater than the average, the farmer made two-thirds more than the average labor income or \$1022.

Every factor in the business of Farm 626 exceeded the average. The business was more than twice as large. There were 91 crop acres and 35 cows. Some of the cows were registered. The business provided 917 work units. Crop yields were 28 per cent above the average and the receipts per cattle unit were good. Each man handled

.25 acres of crops and 14 units of productive stock. Each man could have handled easily 10-15 more acres of crops. The work rate was 15 per cent above the average. If there had been 30-50 more acres of crops in the business, probably there would have been some crop sales. As it was, there were no crop sales. Milk was the largest sale, amounting to \$3535, but it was not the only one. There was an income of \$500 from cattle so the diversity was a little better than average. With size well above the average and all the other factors above, the resulting labor income was \$1532.

After realizing the significance of these factors and seeing how they may be studied on any farm business, two questions arise. What are the ideal size, production and diversity? And what are the best ways of attaining each?

Table II gives these factors for some of the most successful farms of which the Department of Farm Management has records. Some of these farms probably have reached the optimum for certain factors, but there is practically never a farm that cannot be improved in at least one.

It is not possible to say definitely what size, production and diversity would result in greatest profits. We know very well that there is a lower limit to each, and though there are few examples we know that there is also an upper limit. After studying successful farms in this State it can be said in a general way that to be in the successful class, general and dairy farms in New York State should approach the following descriptions:

1. There should be from 100 to 250 acres of crops and enough stock, usually dairy cows, to utilize the pasture land, or at least one animal unit for every three to five acres of crops. The business should provide about 1000 units of productive work, or, in other words, be a two to four man business.
2. The crop yields should be from 15 per cent to 30 per cent better than

the average of the region, or about 25 per cent better than the State average. One should not strive for the highest yields unless prices warrant intensive methods. Receipts per cattle unit should be about \$100 when wholesale prices are obtained. If the cows are pure bred this figure should be higher. Receipts per ewe should be \$7 or better, and receipts per hen at least \$2.

3. Neither crop receipts nor stock receipts should be less than 25 per cent of the total. Some farms with less than 25 per cent of the receipts from either crops or stock do very well but usually they would do better if the other receipts could be added. There should be usually from two to five important sources of income and a few minor ones.

4. Unless 40 to 50 acres of crops are handled by each man (12 months of labor) and 6 to 10 units of productive animals in addition, the labor is not being used to its greatest efficiency. A horse should farm from 20 to 30 acres of crops.

The size of a farm business may be increased in three ways; either by buying or renting more land; by intensifying the business, that is, by growing crops like fruit, cabbage,

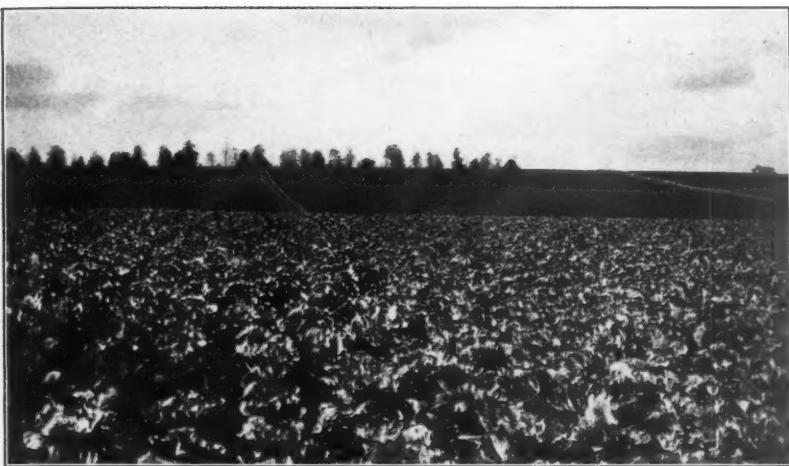
potatoes and truck, or by keeping more stock or pure bred stock instead of grades; or both methods may be used. Where land is not too high in price or rent, it is usually better to increase the area. Where land is high priced or cannot be obtained, it is necessary to intensify or sell out and buy a larger farm in another locality.

The best way to get good crop production is to have good land. The difference in natural productivity of soils in this State is much greater than many people realize. Crop yields may be increased also by the better farming methods that everybody knows. After stock production has been improved by selection, good feeding and good care, one of the best ways to still further increase it, is to work into pure breeds. This is especially true with cattle and poultry.

The best way to improve diversity depends upon various conditions. Often it is simply a question of substituting a cash crop for part of the feed crops and buying feed. The most successful dairy farms in this State raise potatoes and cabbage to sell and buy a large part of the feed. The cash crops pay for the feed and more too and the cows get a better



FORTY TO FIFTY ACRES OF CROPS PER MAN IS A POSSIBILITY OF MODERN MACHINES WHERE THREE OR FOUR HORSE TEAMS ARE USED.



CABBAGE IS A PROFITABLE CASH CROP WHEN GROWN ON A GOOD SOIL AND NOT TOO FAR FROM MARKET. WHEN PRICES ARE LOW IT CAN BE FED TO LIVESTOCK.

ration. Working into pure-bred cattle makes cattle an additional product on many dairy farms. Very often diversity is best improved by adding more land to the farm and having another crop to sell. Of course, diversity can be carried to an extreme. The addition of an unprofitable enterprise would not increase the labor income. Where day labor is abundant as it is in some fruit sections at harvest time, it is often more profitable to concentrate on fruit—not one, but several varieties of several fruits. The idea is to always use the available labor on the thing that pays best at the time; to make the best use of all pasture land and by-product feeds like straw, stalks, bean pods and skim milk, and to maintain fertility in the way that is most economical under the conditions.

More farms miss real success because the business is too small than

for any other single reason. Lack of diversity is the weak factor on a great many farms. Poor production limits the success of about as many farms as does diversity.

Many farmers know how to mix fertilizer, how to figure a balanced ration, how to prepare spray materials and some keep accounts. But how many ever figured their own labor income? Or studied their business as to its efficiency? Every farmer who is striving to get ahead; who is not content to merely live and keep what his father left him, will profit by such a study.*

*The Department of Farm Management will supply blanks for figuring labor income to any farmer who wishes them, and if it is desired, will figure efficiency factors for the business, and make such suggestions as seem practical. Requests for blanks should be addressed to Department of Farm Management, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE FARM BUREAU MOVEMENT

By Lloyd S. Tenny

State Leader for Farm Bureaus in New York State

It is well that the farm people get a clear conception of the scope of work of the Farm Bureaus. We are hearing much these days about this new development in the field of agricultural education. It is well that we do not become over enthusiastic and expect too much from it. Even if successful, to an extreme, it would not revolutionize the farming in any locality. It is doubtful, however, whether we want a revolution even in agriculture. Properly directed, however, the Farm Bureaus should accomplish much toward bringing better farming closer to the ordinary farmer of the State.

THE FARM BUREAU A LOCAL MOVEMENT

The Farm Bureau differs from most other so-called extension agencies in agriculture in that it does not represent nor is it projected from the State College of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Experiment Station, nor the United States Department of Agriculture. The State Leader of the work has his office with the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, but the county agents have no connection whatever officially with any of the State institutions. They are, however, appointed collaborators of the United States Department of Agriculture and thus become employees of the National Government and receive free use of the mail for their public correspondence. The county agent becomes a resident of the county. His work is largely under the control of a committee of local people and it depends almost entirely upon the people of the county whether there shall be a county agent within that county. The State Leader is willing to co-operate to the fullest extent with any county that wishes to organize the work. After the work has started, he

assists the county agent in whatever way he can by advice and personal visits. The State Leader, however, makes no effort to establish new bureaus in counties which are not ready for the work or where the farm people do not feel the need of a county agent.

HOW FARM BUREAUS ARE FINANCED

At the present time, the State Department of Agriculture through an appropriation made by the Legislature during its session of 1912-13, has the sum of \$600 which it can use for farm bureau work in any county. The eighteen counties now maintaining the work in New York State all receive this sum from the State Department of Agriculture. The Commissioner of Agriculture has arranged to have the State money paid in monthly installments of \$50, the sum being sent each month to the treasurer of the Farm Bureau Association.

In the counties where the work was first started, the United States Department of Agriculture contributed toward the support of the county agent. Support from this source is now received by ten counties, generally to the amount of \$1200 per year in each county. No additional funds, however, will be available from this source until Congress appropriates a larger sum of money for the work.

The additional money needed to carry on the work in a county must come from local sources. In most counties, a large share of this additional fund has been received from the Board of Supervisors of the county. Annual sums varying from \$600 to \$1500 or even more, have been voted by the Supervisors. The money which is so voted should be made payable to the proper official of the Farm Bureau Association, which officer should be under bond, and who should make payments from the sum through the

voucher system. In the past, especially in the beginning of the work, certain railroads contributed generously to the work. At the present time, nearly all the roads contribute a nominal sum toward the salary of the county agent and also furnish free transportation over the lines of their road running through the county. Certain railroads have also been giving splendid support to the work and have been aiding in securing cheaper sources of lime, fertilizers, and other farm supplies. In several counties a large share of the money to support the work has come from voluntary contributions. Farmers, merchants and bankers have all contributed in order to get the work started. The granges, Chambers of Commerce, and other similar organizations have also been active in assisting to finance the work in some sections.

The total sum needed to carry on the work of a county agent successfully is comparatively large and no county should undertake the work without sufficient funds in sight. Twenty-five hundred dollars seems the very least that would be required and at least that amount should be in sight annually for a period of not less than two years, since positive results should not be looked for under that time. The sum of \$4000 annually would be far more satisfactory, and could be used to secure a better trained county agriculturist and will provide more money for necessary expenses. An automobile is almost a necessity for it has been found to double the efficiency of the work.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FARM BUREAUS

To accomplish much in this work requires an active organization back of the county agent. No individual working alone can much influence farming in a community. The strongest feature in a Chamber of Commerce should not be the secretary of the Chamber, but ought to be the organization of the Chamber itself. An organization back of Farm Bureaus

should be strong enough to accomplish things for the farmers which the individual farmers cannot accomplish for themselves. Unless the people of a county interested in better farming are willing to coöperate and unite in an active association to back the county agent, then it is doubtful whether it is worth while to organize a Farm Bureau in that country.

It is not so important just what kind of an organization is effected; the important thing is to get the active organization with committees to direct the work and to assist the county agent in his work. In most counties there has been formed a membership organization with a nominal membership fee of one dollar. Anyone interested in better farming is eligible to membership. There are the regular officers elected annually. The Executive Committee is the most important feature of the organization, for upon this committee falls the responsibility of directing the work. This committee should be comparatively small in number and should plan on monthly meetings at least. In counties where Boards of Supervisors or similar organizations contribute largely to the support of the work, it is frequently arranged to have on the Executive Committee representatives from these organizations. It is probably best to have these representatives nominated only by the coöperating bodies and to leave their final election to the members of the county Farm Bureau Associations at their annual meeting.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURIST

The selection of the county agent in New York State for any particular county rests primarily with the Executive committee of the county organization, although the State Leader reserves the right of approving of their choice. As the work has developed in this state, it has seemed far better to make the responsibility for the success or failure of the work rest within the county. This would not be possible if the local people were not free to select their own county agent. The

State Leader is very willing to confer with the committee in regard to this important matter and will even suggest names of men who will be approved by him, but the final selection rests with the executive committee. In general there are four requirements more or less insisted upon by the State Leader for the applicants for county agent. *First*, he should be a farm-trained boy. *Second*, he should have a good broad training along agricultural lines, preferably being a graduate of an agricultural college. *Third*, after graduation he should have been engaged successfully in some line of agricultural work, preferably in managing actual farm operations. In the *fourth* place, the county agent should have a pleasing personality and should be able to secure the confidence of the farmers with whom he is working. Without this last, all the other qualifications would be of little use in his work.

THE WORK OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURIST

There are many different ideas of what the county agricultural agent must do. As a matter of fact, county agents now employed in New York differ widely in their methods of work. We do not know yet just the character of work that will be most effective. It is doubtful whether there will ever be a set plan for every county agent. The individuality of the man will probably determine to some extent the character of his work. Certainly it will be true that the character of the agriculture of the county will influence the work greatly. The following are some of the principles which appear to be developing from the work so far:

1. The county agent is not an office man. His work is with the farmers on their own farms.

2. The county agent is primarily not an institute man or a lecturer. A certain amount of this work is permissible, especially as it often gives a new man a good opportunity to become acquainted with many farmers. Frequently, too, it is possible to get in touch with good coöoperators at meetings.

3. The work of the county agent is primarily *not* experimental; he is to take the principles which have been worked out at the experiment stations and in other ways and have them adopted by the farmers themselves.

4. In order to reach a majority of the farmers within his territory, it is necessary for him to work with groups. A demonstration plot may be worked out on an individual farm and this must be used as an example for the farmers in that community. Field meetings can be held from time to time to follow the work of this demonstration.

5. Farm surveys must be made and labor incomes determined in order to assist the county agent in determining what type of farming is most profitable in his locality. Many county agents can use this type of work best in carrying on their work, and every county agent should make use of these surveys to some extent. Without the farm surveys or some other very definite line of work, the county agent is rather liable to do aimless work and sooner or later, he will find that his entire time is being used up with small, insignificant duties and the greater agricultural problems of the county are never reached.

If you are thinking of organizing a farm bureau (and I hope you are thinking of it), then I want to ask three questions: Just what do you desire to accomplish? From what point or direction should the movement arise,—from the farming country or from the town? Should the nature of the enterprise be voluntary and educational, or should it be political and paternalistic?

L. H. BAILEY in "York State Rural Problems."

READING FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

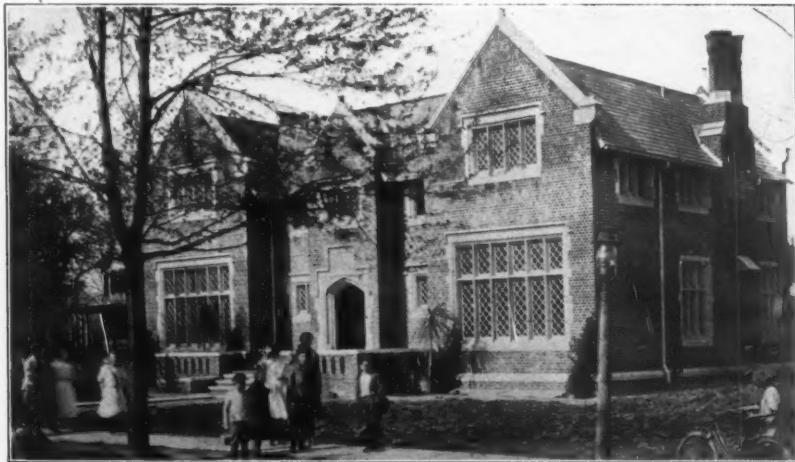
By Sarah B. Askew

New Jersey Public Library Commission

MR. Dooley, in a dissertation to Mr. Hennessey on rural conditions at the time of the appointment of the Country Life Commission, pictures the farmer's wife washing dishes by machinery and at the same time reading "Lottie, the Beautiful Cloak Model." It might take some research to find the mechanical device on which he based his dish-washing machine, but he might have derived his idea of the reading matter from a survey made by one of the Library Commissions.

Taking about fifty villages and the same number of rural communities scattered throughout the State as a basis for the survey, it was found that among the 25,000-odd inhabitants of the 100 villages and communities, only 3,500 books were owned. It is pleasant to relate that more than half of these were Bibles, but sad to say, the greater part of those that were not Bibles were melodramatic, badly written, poorly printed histories of great catastrophes, ranging in age from that

of the Charleston earthquake to the latest at the time the survey was made. It is just as well to state that the person making the survey did not consider the preponderance of this kind of literature to indicate a delight in human misfortune, or a pessimistic turn of mind on the part of the rural inhabitants, but considered it a tribute to the diligence of the book agent. The rest of the 3,500 was made up of "Doctor's books," so-called religious novels, a few "handbooks of information" giving every kind of information (?) except the kind you want, and a sprinkling of novels which had in their time been "novels of the day." Some of the churches had Sunday School libraries, consisting mostly of Elsie books and Pansy books. There were few books in the schools. Seven schools were in one township but not a single book of any kind excepting text books. Neither did they have wall maps, nor charts. This 3,500, however, only included known and acknowledged ownership; there was a



AN ENDOWED COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE IN A TOWN OF ONLY 300 INHABITANTS
AND DRAWING FROM A LARGE FARMING DISTRICT

much larger surreptitious ownership and circulation of books among the boys and girls.

The woman in charge of the survey had been told so often that the day of the dime novel was over, that she had begun to believe it; but this belief was shattered in very short order. These boys and girls were buying and circulating dime novels among themselves to a surprising extent. The girls' favorite authors were Laura Jean Libbey, Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, Mary Cecil Hay, The Duchess, Mary Jane Holmes, Charlotte Braeme. Books of the type of "Nellie, the Beautiful Sewing Machine Girl" were in high favor. Their number and similarity suggested that there was somewhere a factory for turning them out by the thousands. The boys' favorite authors were of the Jesse James, Wild West, Old Sleuth, Young Sleuth and Nick Carter class, with a sprinkling of Alger and Optic. Some of the favorite titles were "A Poisoned Rosebud, or, a Tragedy of the Elevated," "Highwayman at Sixteen," "Blood-Red Hand."

Most of the boys, when asked what they were going to be in life, said, "We've got to be farmers; there ain't nothing else for us to do because we can't learn nothing else"; some of them said that the telegraph operator in the small railroad station would teach them telegraphy if they had time to study and practice it. Most of them expressed a great desire to get to town and "leave this God-forsaken place"; few of them could comprehend the fact that a book could mean anything but just something tiresome to study in school, or a forbidden paper-back volume to read for excitement, or a last resort to pass away the time on Sunday. That a book could teach a trade, or impart really useful information to help one in living, was something almost too ridiculous to even consider.

Dr. Draper has said that it is upon the country that the nation has depended in the past for sane thinking, sound men and women with conserva-

tive judgment, but if the country communities are to continue to so serve the nation, the boys and girls of the rural districts must have the same advantages as the boys and girls of the urban districts. With a dearth of books which are the source of sane thinking, and the material for acquiring knowledge, the rural districts are certainly in a fair way to lose their prestige, for country air and country scenery unaided can not produce men and women fitted to take their places as leaders of the nation; nor can the country child, educated in the bookless, mapless, one-room school-house, compete with the city child, trained to the use of books and surrounded by those best fitted to meet his needs.

It began to be apparent that something must be done to supply reading to the rural communities. A system of traveling libraries seemed to be the best solution of the problem. The name indicates just what these libraries were intended to be—small collections of books to be sent to different towns or districts, where they would be kept until read; then exchanged for others, and so the books would travel from one place to another until worn out. These libraries, as first sent out, consisted of small, fixed groups of about fifty books. A community applying for library privileges received one of these groups, and if some of the books did not suit them it was expected that others would. A charge was made to each group of people so served, the amount varying in different States from two dollars to five dollars a year for the use of the books. The libraries could be exchanged as often as desired during the year, the State, or organization in charge of the system paying the express charges. Sometimes no charge was made and the community paid the cost of transportation.

The first system was a State system, inaugurated by the State of New York. Most of the systems in operation today are State systems, supported by appropriations, but others were started and are now supported by

women's clubs, school boards, and even railroad companies. When these libraries were first put into circulation, twenty years ago, it was thought that the "problem of rural reading was solved" and many articles were written on "books for all the people." It did seem, at first, that this was true, as in the beginning the farmers took interest; but it soon began to die out, and to all inquiries as to the ¹ for this came such answers as "Books don't get us nowhere," or, "The books don't suit us." After contending with this "Books don't get us nowhere"

These people spoke at harvest homes, visited granges, talked to merchants, tried to interest the school children, worked to get the teachers to train the children to use books and teach them to turn to books in after life, as well as to teach them the mechanics of reading. They drove through the country, stopping here and there to visit farmhouses and hold wayside conversations, trying to show the people how books could come in touch with their lives. They pointed out that the end and aim of these libraries were not merely to place



GIRLS' LIBRARY
READING CLUB IN
A TOWN OF 300
INHABITANTS.

for several years, those in charge of the various systems began to take thought. Evidently the reading habit was not developed in the country communities. This condition no doubt has arisen from the lack of books, but it had to be faced. The thing most needed was not so much a supply of books, as a way of arousing the people to the necessity and value of reading; to teach them that books were not just "woman's foolishness," or a "tar-nation nuisance that keeps the children up so late you can't get them up in time to do anything before they go to school in the morning." The traveling library commissions decided to employ people for this purpose.

a copy of the latest best-seller in every person's home, but to give the country boy and girl the same chance in life as the city boy and girl, to enable them to know and appreciate good literature, to give them books to enable them to find out what work they would like to take up and to help them study that work. They showed that these books were meant to help the farmers grow better potatoes and market them to better advantage, to help the farmer's wife do her cooking with less work and better results, to help the small town merchant and artisan in their work, to show the people how the country is governed and keep them in touch with the political and economical questions of the day, and last, but by no means

least, to bring them in contact with the outside world and to give them pleasure.

After trying many kinds of people it was impressed upon those in charge of the work that the traveling library visitor must be someone with a liking for people, and someone thoroughly conversant with and in sympathy with rural conditions. They also learned to eliminate the missionary spirit, as it was found that the feeling "We come to bring culture to this district" on the part of the traveling

"the books don't seem to suit our people." So another advance was made. A new plan was adopted. When a new station was to be established a library visitor should go to the town or community, make a survey of conditions, enter into the lives of the people, find out their likes and dislikes, and then a library should be made up to suit that individual community. Whereas the complaint had been made under the old system that only the fiction part of the libraries was read, as soon as they were adapted to the community to which they were sent, the non-fiction began to be in demand. One State, serving a rural population of a little more than half a million, found it necessary, in order to meet the demand for books on agricultural topics, to add to its collection, in about fifteen months, three thousand books on different phases of this subject. The same was true to a greater or less extent of all books in the useful arts class. Science and biography also became popular.

So many demands came in for books on special topics to be included in these small collections that the readers began to grumble that there were not enough books of general interest, and so there came another development in the work—"special loans." A rule was made that a system of special loans should be put in operation, whereby any individual in a community, having a traveling library might borrow, through that library, a book or books on any subject in which he or she might be interested; these books being sent in addition to the regular collection, without extra cost; this rule, however, not to apply to school text-books. In this way any man or woman, boy or girl, can obtain through the traveling library, books on any subject whatsoever, and can keep these books for individual use until they have served the purpose for which they were borrowed.

The special loan privilege resulted in an enormous increase in requests for



HAMILTON SQUARE TRAVELLING LIBRARY
IN GRANGE.

library worker would go far toward defeating the purposes of the system. One countrywoman expressed the feeling of the majority when she told a traveling library visitor, "We like you, because you are just common, like us."

The workers who went out to do this campaigning began to take note of the fact that all rural communities are *not* alike, that all country people by no means have the same interests, and that "farmers isn't just farmers, and nothing more." A better understanding of the nature of the problem made them realize that libraries all cut out on the same pattern and made to assorted sizes were always going to bring forth the complaint,

books on more specialized topics, and books of more serious purpose and requiring study rather than casual reading. The traveling library really began to help the boy and girl complete their education after they left school, to enable people to do better work and make better citizens of them. This system is not expensive, as through inter-library loans many of the requests coming from rural communities are filled with books borrowed from the larger libraries of the State, and occasionally from the Library of Congress. This special loan privilege has been extended to communities not having libraries. In replying to requests coming from such communities an effort is made, generally with success, to get the inquirer interested in establishing a library for the town or district. Special loans are also made to libraries, so that the smallest library can promise to supply the people with books they need for study or research.

A short list of the subjects on which material has been requested will show the wide range: Moving pictures, ice-cream and soda-water fountains, Guinea pigs, geology, higher criticisms of the Bible, swans, Mormons, swine, apples, child labor, soils, woman

suffrage, gardening, dress-making, Celtic literature, manual training, dramatic art, fisheries, co-operation among farmers, chemistry, rubber tires, machinery, pre-Shakesperian drama, telegraphy, domestic hygiene, nursing, sewage disposal, single tax, horses, American poets, laundry work, Baron Liebeg's extract, Monroe doctrine, etc. Many of the demands are for books for learning trades and making commercial ventures.

The traveling library workers began to see results. In a magazine there would appear a picture by an artist to whom they had sent material for studying the subject of that drawing. A newspaper would publish an account of the winning of the first prize in corn-growing by a boy who had applied to them for books. Again, a man would secure his degree by a thesis which books so supplied to him had enabled him to write. There would come to their notice boys who had been helped to enter technical schools, girls who had passed their examinations for teachers, men who were making a better living, ministers who were preaching better sermons, and even poultry raisers who were raising finer ducks and chickens because of the help so given.

(To be continued in February issue)

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL BANQUET

By W. D. Hill, '16

THE most important event in the social world of the New York State College of Agriculture has come, been thoroughly enjoyed, and is a thing of the past. Everyone who was sufficiently lucky to crowd into the Cafeteria of the Home Economics Building, Friday, December 5th, went home smiling. This happiness resulted from the really high character of wit which the speakers of the evening possessed to a remarkable degree.

This truly sparkling wit was aptly interspersed throughout the talks with sound "food for thought" and each person will remember that two hours as very inspiring.

There are several things necessary to make a banquet a success; attractive surroundings, good food, congenial people, a competent toastmaster, and short, snappy speeches. Every one of these was present to a marked degree. First, thanks to

Dr. White of the Department of Floriculture, the room was artistically decorated with climbing Euonymus, Evergreens, palms, and ferns. On the tables, which were so arranged that everyone could see and hear the speakers, were a carnation and an attractive menu at each plate to welcome the guests. Among other things, the menu informed one that the guests of the evening were: Dean E. F. Nichols of the College of Arts, Dr. W. H. Jordan of the Geneva Experiment Station, and Lieutenant T. H. Tweten. Mr. Coleman's orchestra livened the dinner period with the latest music, and the continuous hum of conversation proved that the 450 members of the "Agricultural Family" present were congenial. For any banquet which the Cafeteria is responsible it is unnecessary to give the menu. The food was plentiful and good.

The evening was very appropriately opened with the singing of the Alma Mater. After the tables were cleared, Professor Everett told us that it was not necessary for him, as toastmaster, to "break the ice." The College of Agriculture was likened to a big family and he was glad that he now belonged to it even though he considered himself a "frosh," this being his first year with us. When he entered Cornell about twenty years ago his mother wanted him to study agriculture. "What a fool I was!" It is impossible to give in full Professor Everett's many keen remarks. It is necessary for me to say, however, that, of all toastmasters I have ever heard, none has ever approached him in wit and aptness of introduction.

It would be desirable to report in full each of the talks. This shows how good they were. For obvious reasons a brief summary will have to suffice. J. J. Swift, '14, president of the Agricultural Association, was the first speaker introduced. His subject, "The Future," was ably handled. He emphasized the desirability of the college man making practical agriculture his vocation. It is granted that there are many rural problems of vital importance. The "college-farmer"

is the logical leader of the community and his job is harder than the teacher's or the business man's. College men must be prepared for life's work and it is important that practical experience be gained before leaving college to fit a man for his work. Graduates are needed in the country more than in any other line of work and if necessary the graduates should borrow money to buy a farm of their own. Education is the solution of rural problems.

Professor Everett explained that it is a mistake that the Agricultural students are not loyal to the University. The Agricultural students do not think less of the University but more of their College than any other students on the Hill do of theirs. This loyalty is attributed to the wonderfully inspiring spirit of Dean Bailey which permeates the great College for which he is so largely responsible. Besides being a great poet, Dean Bailey is the greatest leader of agricultural thought in the world. He is a creator and a maker. No other man could fill Dean Bailey's place more acceptably, Professor Everett said, than Director Stocking.

This compliment caused Director Stocking to remark that he now understood how a "pancake feels when molasses is spread on it." Many exceedingly complimentary expressions in regard to Dean Bailey were given by Director Stocking as well as by every other speaker of the evening. Dean Bailey had sent word that he was sorry he could not be present in person but would be at the banquet in spirit. A few excerpts from Dean Bailey's book, "York State Problems," were read. Parts of a letter from a practical farmer of this state to Dean Bailey were also read: "The Farmers' business is administrative—he is handling God's products." "Farmers use soil, rain, and sun—the implements of the Almighty." This expresses Dean Bailey's idea of farming.

The quartet rendered such appreciated numbers that the toastmaster said if he were running things, there would be no more speeches; he would

"let them sing." Dean Nichols spoke on the "Virtue of Intemperance." He illustrated his meaning by telling how when he worked for Edison the latter would work regular hours till the final phase of the experiment, when he would work from 30 to 40 hours without rest till the crucial period was past and the experiment was proved a success or a failure. Crises come not in the common things of life but at periods when a person is working at something worth doing. Achievement is obtained only by throwing discretion and thought of the future to the winds till the vital period is past. This applies to farmers since some of our most important and difficult problems are in agriculture and they must be solved by college men and women. Dean Nichols expressed the hope that some day such an important social problem would come to each the solution of which would make us stay awake nights and be intemperate till the correct decision had been made.

A bout of friendly personalities between Professor Everett and Mr. Rogers, '14, chairman of the banquet committee, preceded a talk by the latter on the "Duties of the Present." He strongly emphasized the employment of our spare time in improvement of ourselves for life's business. Dean Bailey was used for an example of a man who is getting much out of life because he is "sensitive to his surroundings." This is very important for the enjoyment of life as well as for preparation to carry our responsibilities. We should seek association with the Professors and the students. Attend those splendid lectures on many subjects which are so common in the University, and by all means do not neglect the books in the library. Now is OUR OPPORTUNITY!

Dr. Jordan expressed his sorrow that he was not an alumnus but said he was the next best thing, a graduate student. He very sincerely honored the professors of that day, especially Professors Caldwell, Anthony, and Roberts. Then he expressed the great enjoyment and inspiration that his friendship for seventeen years with

Dean Bailey has been. Dean Bailey exemplifies the spiritual and human side of life which is the most important. Mr. Jordan expanded the idea that this school is not supported by the State for our benefit primarily, but that it is a "policy of the state" to give men and women this sort of a training for future life and the State expects returns in service, politically and otherwise. The weakness of the present generation is lack of feeling of obligation to the state and society. That but 15 per cent of the men in this state voted at the recent primaries shows lack of realization of civic responsibility. We have very strong obligations and if we do not appreciate them our education is a failure. Dr. Jordan paid a high tribute to the Domestic Science Department and reminded everyone that there was not always the proper responsibility shown toward the home.

Professor Everett expressed his regrets that the other 2000 members of the "Agricultural Family" could not have heard the addresses. They surely missed the treat of the year. Everyone connected with the management of the banquet deserves great credit for such a successful affair. The only thing we can do is to think about this banquet till we can be favored with another one in 1914. Let every person remember the high ideals so appropriately expressed at the Fourteenth Annual Agricultural Banquet and may they influence the solution of our rural problems.

On Monday evening, December eighth, thirty undergraduates representing the student body of the College of Agriculture presented to former Director Liberty Hyde Bailey a scroll signed by four hundred of the undergraduates and faculty members attending the banquet. The wording of the scroll follows:

"The under signed, assembled at the Fourteenth Annual Agricultural Banquet, December fifth, send to you, Liberty Hyde Bailey, our best greetings. We regret that you are not with us. We wish you to know by this token that we have not forgotten you."

The Cornell Countryman

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JANUARY, 1914

THE COUNTRYMAN announces the election of C. W. Moore, '16, to its Business Staff as Assistant Business Manager. We thank E. S. Stroyan, '16, for the conscientious work which he has done in this competition.

The Honor System We would like to say a few words to those men who think that in passing the New Honor

System and electing a committee nominated by the faculty, they have performed their duty and can now lie back and let the Honor System work itself out with aid of the Committee. We do not agree with these people.

There is dishonesty among the students or no new Honor System would have been necessary. If every man who believes in the Honor System will get back of the Committee, and see that dishonesty is no longer tolerated in the College, the System will succeed. Otherwise it will fail. The man who

does not report a cribber has failed in his duty to his College.

The students are taking Farmers' Week a more active part in Farmers' Week plans than in former years.

There are two new student projects which should add materially to Farmers' Week.

One new feature this year will be a joint entertainment to be given in the new Auditorium by all the organizations in the College on Wednesday evening, February 11th. Each organization is contributing either a number on the program or some decorative feature. The way in which these organizations work together toward a common end shows another side of the Ag. spirit.

The proceeds of the entertainment are to be divided into four parts, a part going to the Agricultural Association, another part to the fund which is being raised to distribute "York State Rural Problems" throughout the state, another part to the Girl's Club for their new club house, and another part to the Student Loan Fund. Other divisions may be made.

The entertainment will have an educational value. It will be a credit to the college and we hope it will be an annual affair.

A number of students in the College in coöperation with the Extension Department have arranged a program for farm boys from 15 to 20 years of age. It will consist of lectures and judging contests in Animal Husbandry, Dairy Industry, Farm Crops, Poultry Husbandry, Pomology and possibly in other departments. The program will be given on Friday and Saturday, February 13th and 14th. The expenses of the boys are to be borne by the organizations or individuals

sending the boys. The Committee will meet the boys at the trains, make arrangements for their room and board and keep them informed as to the program. It is probable that a program for farm girls will be arranged by the young ladies in the College.

It is urged that granges and other rural organizations will consider sending boys and girls. The program will be of good educational value to them and will encourage them to get an agricultural education. All organizations interested should communicate with J. Robert Teall, 214 Thurston Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

The Students' Association The annual meeting of the Student's Association will be held on Wednesday of Farmer's Week at 10 A. M.

Important reports on the year's activities will be presented. A permanent secretary will also be elected in place of Professor A. R. Mann who has resigned. Wednesday evening there will be a reception of all former stu-

dents, regular, winter course and special. Members of the Faculty and undergraduates will also be present.

Farmers' Week is becoming more and more a time of re-union for former students, and each year an increasing number return. The Association is making a special effort this year to increase the re-union spirit and the number returning. The interest and support of the former students help the resident teaching in the College and the work throughout the state. Our college must have this interest and support if it is to remain a strong and growing institution.

The Bailey Number There seems to be a demand for copies of the Bailey Number and we have procured an extra supply. These copies are on sale for twenty-five cents. We offer a Bailey Number with a year's subscription for one dollar and with a subscription and a copy of York State Rural Problems for \$1.75.

NEW COUNTRY OPPORTUNITIES

It is not only in actual farming that persons are to be needed in the open country: the practice of customary professions and occupations is to take on added importance in country districts. The country physician, veterinarian, librarian, pastor and teacher are to extend greatly in influence and opportunity.

But aside from all this, new occupations and professions are to arise. There will be established, out in the open country, plant doctors, plant breeders, soil experts, health experts, pruning and spraying experts, farm machinery experts, drainage and irrigation experts, recreation experts, market experts and many others. These will all be needed for the purpose of giving special and expert advice and developing leadership in particular lines. We shall be making new applications of rural law, of engineering, of social service, of business methods for agricultural regions, and new types of organization.

L. H. BAILEY, in "York State Rural Problems."



CAMPUS NOTES

A DIRECTORY OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Crew—Captain, M. F. Abell, '14.

Baseball—Captain, F. E. Rogers, '14; Manager, R. C. Shoemaker, '14.

Cross Country—Captain, F. F. Sullivan, '15.

Soccer football—Captain, R. H. Cross, '14; Manager, A. G. Landres, '16.

Basketball—Captain, R. F. Steve, '14; Manager, T. M. Gray, '14.

Agricultural Association—President, J. J. Swift, '14; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Pritchard, '15.

Senior class—President, L. E. Card, '14; secretary, J. G. Wilkin, '14.

Junior class—President, E. C. Heinsohn, '15; secretary, A. W. Wilson, '15.

Sophomore class—President, Stuart Wilson, '16; Secretary, Miss Ruth Smith, '16.

Freshman class—President, A. W. Richards, Special; secretary, D. C. Thompson, '17.

Student Loan Fund—Chairman, R. C. Shoemaker, '14.

* * *

The December Assembly of the College of Agriculture was held in the Main Auditorium on December 4. The platform was tastefully decorated with flowers by the Floriculture Department. The program included a solo number by the Men's Glee Club. It was very well rendered and enjoyed by all. Mr. J. J. Swift before introducing Director Stocking, the speaker of the evening, urged the winter course students, who were present, to take an interest in the Assembly and in other activities of the College. Director

Stocking in his speech traced the growth of agricultural education in New York State from its first agitation to the present time. The first attempt at the establishment of a school for agriculture was made by Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer at the Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute, at Albany, in 1824. Its purpose was strictly commercial; the question of science for its own sake did not enter into it. In 1836, as the result of the findings of a committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture, formed as early as 1819 for the furtherance of agricultural conditions, a school with capacity for 200 students was founded, to be supported entirely by private subscription. But funds were not advanced, and the project failed. The advisability of a college of agriculture was first pointed out by Simeon DeWitt, the founder of Ithaca, in 1819. This subject was not revived, however, until 1849, when it failed to pass Legislature by a single vote. Two years later a college was actually authorized, located at Fayette in Seneca county, and a faculty appointed. Upon the death of the president, soon after his appointment, however, the whole matter was given up. Still later, on December 5, 1860, a college of agriculture was opened in Ovid with \$80,000 available capital. The outbreak of the Civil War caused its immediate collapse, and further occasioned the abandonment for the time being of any other similar projects. After the war, renewed attention was given to

the subject of Agriculture, and at this time, which was so favorable to such an institution, Ezra Cornell presented to the Legislature the proposition that he would found a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, provided he received their sanction and assistance. And so Cornell was founded, an institution where "any person can find instruction in any subject." Director Stocking then proceeded to show the remarkable growth of the College of Agriculture after its founding; how the legislature was from time to time persuaded to make further appropriations to enable the equipment to keep up with the demands of the ever-increasing student body, until now we may truly say that Cornell is the largest and best equipped, agricultural college in the world.

* * *

A summer term, similar in every way to the two winter terms has been created in the College of Agriculture. The advisability of this change has long been under consideration, and was last spring placed in the hands of the Committee on Educational Policy for investigation. This committee consists of Professors Walter Mulford, '99, J. G. Needham, '98, J. E. Rice, '90, G. N. Lauman, '97, E. G. Montgomery, and Lewis Knudson, '11. Acting on their report, the Faculty passed a resolution authorizing the third term.

This will probably extend from June 8 to September 23, with a half holiday on Commencement Day, and a full day on July 4. The course is intended primarily for advanced undergraduates, graduate students and instructors from this and other universities. No undergraduate will be permitted to register unless he has completed his Freshman and Sophomore years.

As the matter now stands, it will be possible for the regular four year course in Agriculture to be completed in three years by the student working through the two summers following his Sophomore and Junior years.

The Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture sent an extensive exhibit to the convention of the New York State Dairymen's Association, which was held in Syracuse, December 9 to 12. Many of the faculty members and undergraduates in the Dairy Department attended the convention. The purpose of the convention was to improve the dairying conditions of the state. The exhibit sent, included the direct results of experiments carried on by the College and covered the methods of making and marketing the products of milk.

* * *

Agriculture has maintained a clean slate so far in the inter-college athletic games. From 131 men who started in the cross-country run, 118 finished and there were enough of these Ag. men to make us win by the low score of 40 while Sibley was second with 141, C.E. third with 167, and Arts fourth with 332. Vere Windnagle, Ag. '17, won the race in fine shape. In the soccer series, C.E. tied their game with Ag. but in the playoff, Ag. won by the close score of 1 to 0. These two victories give Ag. a perfect score of 20 toward the banner and prospects are that the good work will be kept up.

H. B. Wheeler, Sp. Ag., won the cup in the freshman series and was also the first 1917 man to finish in the freshman race against Penn.

* * *

For the Rochester Fruit Growers' Stage, which will be held at Convention Hall in Rochester, January 8th, the following men were chosen: R. F. Steve, A. B. Dann, A. W. Wilson, R. C. Parker, B. W. Shaper, and D. S. Hatch, alternate. The prizes to be won are the \$35 first, the \$15 second, and numerous special prizes. The fruit judging at the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, under whose auspices the Stage will be held, is to be done by a team chosen from the advanced students of this College. The team will be in charge of Mr. Rogers.

Professor A. W. Gilbert, '05, gave the second of the Sigma Xi public lectures on December 8th. The subject of the lecture was, "Methods and Scope of Genetics". It was illustrated by lantern slides.

* * *

The registration in the winter courses has reached the 550 mark and there are 22 states and England represented. New York has a large preponderance in the numbers here but the number of states represented shows that Cornell is known far and wide for its agricultural courses. There are seven courses of study offered. General Agriculture is the most popular with 275 students enrolled; Dairy Husbandry ranks next, followed by Home Economics, Fruit Growing, Poultry, etc.

* * *

Progress in Dr. Needham's experiment in the selective breeding of fish will be greatly facilitated by the addition of a new pipe carrying cool spring water to the hatcheries. This will make it possible to raise brook trout. It is his intention in the experiments to strive toward a fish that will com-

bine the best food value and hardiness. Dr. Needham believes that the day is rapidly approaching when the farmer who wants fresh fish from the water will be compelled to utilize his ponds or brook in breeding them himself.

* * *

While on a business trip to Europe this fall, Professor G. W. Cavanaugh, '96, spent several weeks in the rural parts of England, Ireland, and France where he made a cursory examination of agricultural conditions.

* * *

Professor Moody gave an address on November 13 at the meeting of the Empire State Forest Production Association in New York City. The subject of the address was "Forest Fire" Protection.

* * *

Professor Spring acted as chairman of the sub-committee of the National Conservation Congress on Forest Planting, preparing in this capacity a detailed report. Professor Mulford was a member of the two committees on Forestry Education and Forest Investigation, each of which prepared a report.

FORMER STUDENTS



W. H. ALDERMAN.

'08, B.S.A.—Professor W. H. Alderman, located at Morgantown, W. Va., has had charge of the Horticultural work in that State for the past two and a half years. During this time the Department of Horticulture has undergone a complete reorganization and the combined station, college and extension staff increased from three to seven men. The number of horticultural courses taught in the college has been increased from three to fifteen, twenty-two experiments are under way and one man is kept in the field upon extension work throughout the year.

Immediately after leaving college Mr. Alderman spent a few months with the Department of Pomology at Cornell engaged in orchard survey

work. He then became connected with the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y. where he remained for three years, first as assistant and then as Associate Horticulturist. While at Geneva he assisted in preparing the monograph upon plums, known as "The Plums of New York." Since going to West Virginia he has published several bulletins, one of which contains cost and production records of several rejuvenated orchards.

'90, B.S.A.—Dr. W. W. Root is now practicing medicine at Slaterville Springs, N. Y.

'90, B.S.A.—Frank S. Wright is now with Mr. W. W. Fuller at Briar Cliff Manor, in a dairy situated on the Hudson River.

'95, W.P.C.—C. L. Opperman delivered an address entitled "Problems in Marketing Poultry" at the Corn Exchange National Bank Corn Show and Agricultural Conference held at Philadelphia, December 4.

'06, M.S.A.—Mr. A. D. Taylor is Associate Landscape Architect with the Warren H. Manning Co., of Boston, Mass.

'06, B.S.A.—C. W. Mann, who has been in California for the past three years at work for the Division of Pomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, is east for the winter and may be addressed, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'06, B.S.A.—Ora Lee, Jr., has been working on his father's farm at Albion, N. Y., since resigning his position with the Bureau of Soils at Washington, D. C. The farm is devoted chiefly to potatoes, apples and beans.

'07, W.P.C.—R. P. Trask is managing the Benjamin Poultry Farm at Almond, N. Y.

'07, Sp.—Announcement has been received of the marriage of Gordon Hutchins to Miss Alice Bowker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Bowker, of Concord Mass., on October 18, 1913. Mr. Hutchins is now manager of his own farm at Concord.

'08, B.S.A., '11, Ph.D.—Everett Wallace since 1911 has been employed as

Plant Pathologist for the Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

'08, B.S.A.—Jos. Davis, after a year's practical experience as Superintendent on a stock farm, became affiliated with the State Department of Agriculture, and rapidly rose to the position of Technical Assistant to Mr. R. A. Pearson, Commissioner of Agriculture. He resigned in Feb., 1912, to accept the position of Farm Manager and Steward of the Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown, N. Y. This estate comprises over 600 acres.

'08, B.S.A.—Clarence Lounsbury has been working on a soil survey of Pope County, Arkansas, which has just been completed. His address is Bureau of Soils, Washington.

'08, B.S.A.—Mr. Harry Davis is managing the Bonney Brook Farm of Saratoga Springs. At the recent N. Y. State Fair his single Comb White Leghorns carried off several blue ribbons. Mr. Davis has also invented a drinking fountain which will be invaluable to large poultry farms.

'08, W.C.—Clarence E. Brett, who was at one time at the head of the Winter Dairy Course at Cornell, has been appointed to the leadership of the Department of Poultry Husbandry in the New Hampshire State College. Mr. Brett has passed his time since leaving Cornell on the N. B. Raine Farm in Connecticut.

'09, B.S.A.—Mr. W. M. Anderson is managing the Turtle Point Farm of Saratoga Springs. His R. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns carried off several honors at the recent N. Y. State Fair held at Syracuse.

'09, B.S.A.—C. M. Bennett is working in the office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington.

'09, B.S.A.—Mr. S. G. Rubinow has completed work in the Agricultural Normal School at Kalespell, Montana, and is at present taking a course in Farm Management in the University of Wisconsin. He will return to the Normal School at Kalespell to do

extension work for the Chamber of Commerce.

'09, W.P.C.—A. T. Moir is employed by the Hall Mammoth Incubator Co., Little Falls, N. Y., as poultry expert.

'09, W.P.C.—L. M. Hurd is operating his own poultry farm and is developing a very superior strain of White Leghorn fowls.

'10, B.S.A.—F. W. Messing has been appointed to the position of Chemist and Bacteriologist for the Reid Ice Cream Company, Brooklyn.

'10, W.P.C.—George Martin is manager of one of the large poultry farms in Pennsylvania at Shawnee-on-Delaware.

'11, B.S.A.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Simmons of Lebanon, Indiana, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leona, to Mr. H. N. Humphrey of Washington, D. C., the wedding to take place early in December. Mr. Humphrey has been employed in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since his graduation in 1911.

'11, B.S.A.—Warren C. Funk is now employed in the office of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is located at Washington, D. C.

'11, W.P.C.—Mrs. Beulah Hickman Tompers, who represented the various winter courses on the Farmers' Week stage is managing a successful truck, fruit and poultry farm on Rahway Road, R. F. D. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

'11, W.P.C.—Mrs. J. Warner Bott, "Shore Acres," Shelburne Falls, Vt., has to her credit the enviable record of having hatched 720 chickens from 1200 eggs. She reared 702 of these or 97%.

'12, B.S.A.—Mr. A. M. Goodman is with the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is connected with the Cow Testing Association, having charge of the Mid-

dle Atlantic States under the supervision of Mr. Helmar Rabild.

'12, B.S.A., '12, A.B.—James L. Strahan and Miss Bessie L. Edwards were married on September 17, at the home of Mrs. Esther J. Haswell, in Ithaca.

'12, B.S.A.—James L. Kraker is on the staff of the H. K. Mulford Company as soil bacteriologist. His present address is 321 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'12, W.P.C.—W. W. Wichorst was engaged last winter giving demonstrations in extension work in Indiana and he has had charge of educational exhibits for the Poultry Department of the State College of Agriculture at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

'13, B.S.—W. H. Bronson has recently accepted a position as teacher of agriculture in the high school at Marlborough, Mass. He is planning to supplement his work by some special studies in the Massachusetts Agricultural College during the months of January and February.

'13, B.S.A.—H. M. Harrington is superintendent of a certified milk farm at Sibley, Mich.

'13, B.S.A.—J. H. Cogswell has been engaged in general farming at Etna, N. Y.

'13, B.S.A.—Budd H. White is helping his father on their home farm at Worcester, N. Y.

'13, B.S.A.—Elwyn H. Dole is working for the Winnebago Land & Livestock Company on their ranch at Winnebago, Montana. The chief products are sheep, hay, and grain.

'13, B.S.A.—Fred C. Shaw is farm manager and teacher of Agriculture at the Farm and Trades School at Boston, Mass. His address is Thompson's Island.

'13, B.S.A.—R. H. Hewitt is engaged in dairy farming at Gouverneur, N. Y.

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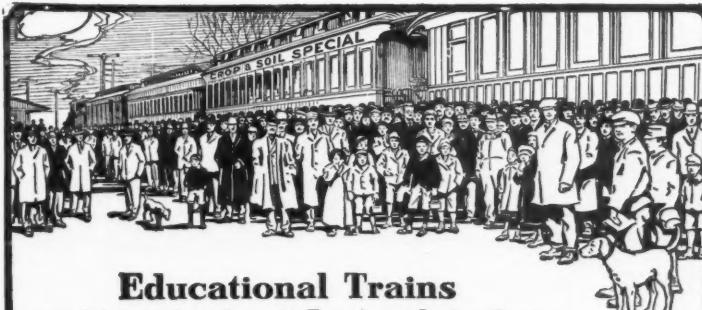
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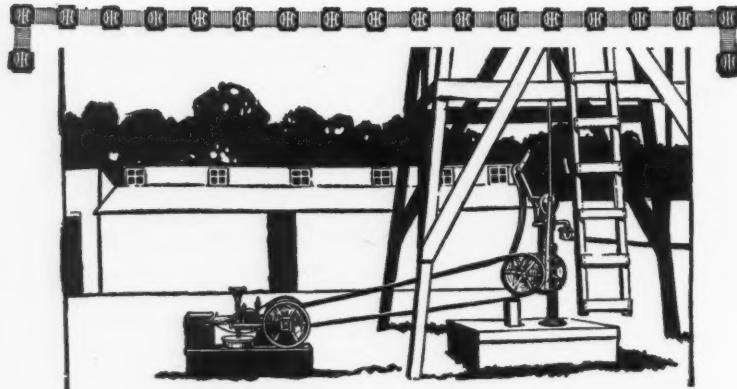
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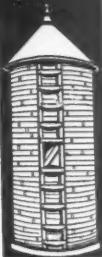
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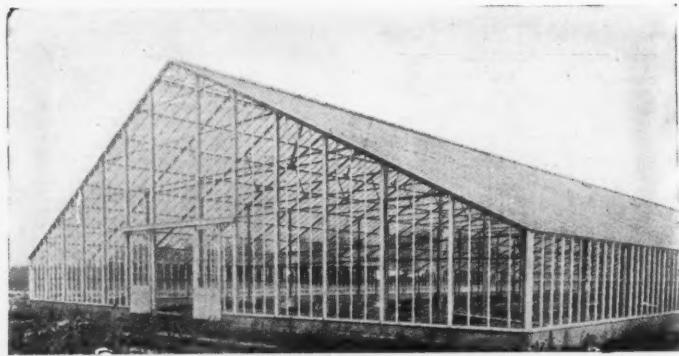


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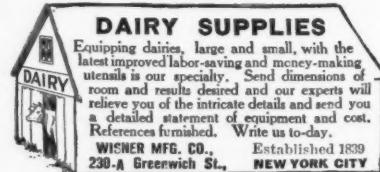
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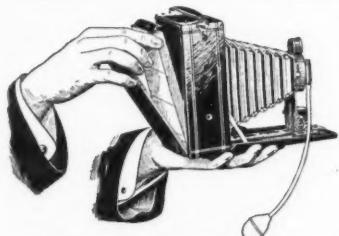


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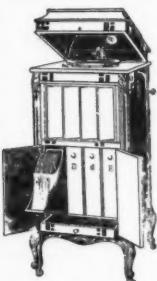
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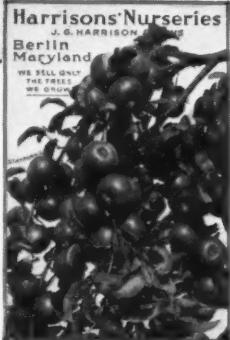
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